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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1797.

Further Explanations on the REVENUE LAW passed on the 3d of March 1797, by the Commissioner of the Revenue.

THIS act, though supplementary to former acts in relation to duties on distilled spirits and stills, has no reference to any stills employed in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials; nor has it any reference to the stills in any distillery in a city, town or village, the capacity of all the stills of which is four hundred gallons or upwards. In respect to all country stills whatever, employed in distilling domestic materials, and to stills employed on like materials in cities, towns & villages, in which the whole capacity of the stills is less than four hundred gallons, the following principles are established by force and virtue of this act, taken in connection with the unrepealed parts of former acts,

1st All distillers *must* in the month of *June* in every year make *entry* of their stills *as heretofore*: and if they propose to distil by *licence*, their *election* must be signified, as formerly, in *writing at the time of entry in June*. It is *particularly* to be observed, that if no election be made to distil by licence at the time of entry, the distiller will be absolutely held by law to pay a duty of fifty-four cents per gallon on the capacity of his still for the year ensuing, payable in two half yearly instalments, should his still be worked once during the said year, just as if this law of 1797 had not been passed. If the election to distil by licence be omitted to be made, no licence will be demandable by the distiller during such year, nor can any collector grant a licence to such non electing distiller. This cannot be made too plain to the officers and distillers, and I request you to impress it on them.

2d. If at the time of entry in June annually an *election* be made to *distil by licence*, the distiller may at his option demand licences, for either of the following periods or terms for which he will be chargeable at the following rates, *viz.*

For a licence for two weeks or fourteen days, at six cents for every gallon of the capacity of the still, including its head.

For a licence for one month, at ten cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for two months, at eighteen cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for three months, at twenty-four cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for four months, at thirty cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for five months, at thirty six cents aforesaid.

For a licence for six months, at forty-two cents as aforesaid.

3d. If a distiller, *having actually elected in June* to pay by licence, proceeds to any distillation without *taking out* such licence, or after it shall expire, he will be liable to pay a duty of forty two cents per gallon on the capacity of his still, including its head.

4th. No second or subsequent licence can be demanded, until all that is due on the still, for which licence is requested, shall have been paid and discharged.

5th. After a licence has been taken out, whether for a fortnight or one or more months, it cannot be altered to include a time longer, or shorter, than that for which it was granted, nor can it be returned for the purpose of obtaining other licences, comprehending the same time, or more, or the whole, or any part of the same time. Nor can that licence be in any way prolonged, or otherwise altered or varied. When its term expires, a new one can be taken out at the pleasure of the *electing* distiller for any lawful term.

The right of using, during the licenced term, a still for which a licence has been obtained, may be transferred to new owners; due entry of the said being previously made with the proper officer of inspection, in which case the act or instrument of transfer ought to be endorsed upon the licence.

It is to be carefully and impressively observed to the collectors and distillers, that stills not entered in the month of June, remain liable to all the unrepealed provisions and penalties, prescribed by former acts.

In executing this law, the officers of the revenue will be most particularly careful to remind all the distillers, *that an omission to signify in June, and in writing, their election to pay duty by licence*, will leave them *during the ensuing year liable* to the charge of *fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their stills*, without a possibility of relief, if they shall employ any such still in any act of distillation.

JOHN NEVILL,
Inspector of the Revenue.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received and is now opening a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1797.

A Proclamation,

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and John Baird, William Jack, James Barr and John Irwin, Esquires, his Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and presentments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of said State are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes and misdemeanors which have been, or shall be committed or perpetrated within the said county, and to deliver the goal of the said county of all persons which are or shall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforesaid, and to me directed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be held at Greensburgh for the county of Westmoreland, the second Monday in June next, for the trial of all felonies, offences, crimes and misdemeanors of the description aforesaid, and notice is hereby given to all that will prosecute against the said prisoners, that they be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Greensburgh, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1797.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry writs of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on the 13th day of June next, all the following described parcels of LAND, to wit.

One equal undivided moiety of all that certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, in the county aforesaid, (now Allegheny county) adjoining lands of John Orndo, James Dobart and William Beatty, containing by estimation 273 acres and allowance—also the undivided moiety of that certain tract of land lying in Pitt township, Westmoreland county, now Allegheny, adjoining lands of Eve Culler and Hans Nicholas Davis, containing by estimation 300 acres—all the undivided moiety of all that certain tract of land situate in Fairfield and Donegal townships in Westmoreland county, bounded by lands of James Buford, Arthur St. Clair, Esq. and George Glenn, containing by estimation 390 acres, be the same more or less—also the one equal undivided moiety of that certain tract of land called Jamison's Delight, situate on the old trading path between Conemaugh and Black Lick creek, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Richard Shannon, Samuel Waddle and others, containing by computation 318 acres and an half and allowance—also the equal undivided fourth part of all that plantation and tract of land lying on the four mile run in the county of Westmoreland, which Thomas Jamison purchased of one Benj. Sutton—also one equal undivided fourth part of all that plantation and tract of land lying on the waters of Mill creek, in the county of Westmoreland, which Thomas Jamison purchased of William M'Mullen—also one equal and undivided half part of all that improvement, plantation and tract of land, known by the name of Gibbs and Bruttons creek, depending from the Laurel Hill, bounded on the north by Samuel Gibbs's land, and on the west by Leonard Reed, and about ten miles from Legonier, all seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Huffnagle.

And by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at same time and place all the right and title of Rinel Stephens in and to an undivided half part of a tract or piece of land situate in Ligonier Valley, adjoining lands of ——— Campbell and ——— Thompson, containing 137 acres and allowance, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rinel Stephens.

And also at the same time and place by virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, will be exposed to public sale a considerable quantity of Merchandize, Horses, Saddles, &c. seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of sundry persons. by

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, May 27, 1797.

WANTED.

A person who writes a good hand and understands figures. Such a person will meet with encouragement.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1797.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting Isaac Fitzgerald, my indented servant.

JAMES PATTERSON.

May 30, 1797.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & customers that he has just received a fresh supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of fancy, striped and india nankeens, olive janes, pillow fustians, mantua, fattins, lutestrings, modes, farsnetts, ell-wide persians, &c. book, jaconett and tamboured muslins, muslin shawls with field and handsome borders, garden fans, umbrellas, and a variety of new goods, suitable to the season, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, as well as the usual credit.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1797.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of June next, a certain improvement and tract of land situate in Benjamin Stokely's, surveyor's district, about 7 miles from Fort Franklin, on the public road leading from thence to Cuffewago, called the 7 mile spring, containing 400 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the property of James Patterson, by

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots No. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, in township No. 7, and Range No. 2, of the North Western Territory, were purchased October 24th, 1787, of the United States in the city of New York, for the joint use of William Duer of the one part, and Robert Johnston, Absalom Martin, James Simpson, and Israel Ludlow of the second part.—Also Lots No. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36, of township No. 8, Range No. 2—and Lots No. 13, 14, 19 and 20, of township No. 9, Range No. 2—and also Lots No. 9, 14, 15, and 23, of township No. 7, Range No. 2, for the joint use of William Edgar and Alexander M'Comb of the one part, and Robert Johnston, Absalom Martin, James Simpson, and Israel Ludlow of the second part.

The subscriber, agent for the parties of the second part, being informed that Daniel M'Elheran, attorney for William Hill, has sold, and is offering for sale a part of the above mentioned Lots, thinks it his duty, in this public manner, to inform those who have purchased, and those who may hereafter be induced to purchase, that he is in possession of the original article, which entitles the parties of the second part to one equal moiety of the above mentioned Lots, and that he is determined to prosecute the same as the law directs.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April last, a Bay HORSE eight years old this spring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white spot on his nose, had a bell on, with a leather strap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittsburgh, or gives information where he may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by.

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1st, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable tract of land situate on the Youghiogany river, adjoining the Town of East Liberty, four miles from Connel's Town three and an half miles from Lamb's Forge, and six miles from Mason's furnace, in Fayette county, Frank in township, containing 300 acres, about 70 acres of excellent river bottom, 50 of which is cleared and under good fence, 40 acres of meadow can be cleared, equal to any on the river; also an excellent saw mill in good repair; a young orchard of about 50 apple trees. There is a forge now building within a mile and an half of the tract. A clear deed will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 8, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY, May 26, 1797.

Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, the Senate in a body, waited on the President of the United States, at his house, when the Vice President presented the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the session.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States, request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your speech to both houses of Congress, on the existing state of the Union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendants of our national faith, honour, and dignity, being, in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the Executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness, and promptitude exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive a evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And as we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, neither the honour nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing those desirable objects, by amicable negociation, with the French Republic. This method of adjusting national differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane—and with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success when fairly, candidly, and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon, and we trust the French Republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that Republic by negociation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our nation. And you may rest assured of our most cordial cooperation so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that nations will not always reciprocate peaceable dispositions, it is our firm belief that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self respect and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression and prevent war.

While we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French Republic by amicable negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to our attention effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys, or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a provisional army, by reviving the militia laws and fortifying, more completely, our ports and harbours—will meet our consideration under the influence of the same just regard for the security, interest and honour of our country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous, as those you state, of our own citizens, converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring their fellow citizens, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the Senate believe that the prosperity and happiness of our country do not depend on general and extensive political connections with European nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety as well as necessity of enabling the executive, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourse, as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the Executive, in whom the constitution has placed the powers of negociation.

We learn with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked, wherever

...ckit, cannot fail to excite our utmoft ...ference. A government choſen by the ...ple for their own ſafety and happineſs, & ...ulated to ſecure both, cannot loſe their ...ections, ſo long as its adminiſtration pur... the principle upon which it was erected. ...d your reſolution to obſerve a conduct ... and impartial to all nations, a ſacred re... to our national engagements, and not to ...pair the rights of our government, con... its principles which cannot fail to ſecure ... your adminiſtration the ſupport of the na...onal legiſlatures; to render abortive every ...ttempt to excite dangerous jealouſies a...ong us, and to convince the world that ...r government and your adminiſtration of ... cannot be ſeparated from the affectionate ...pport of every good citizen.—And the Se...te cannot ſuffer the preſent occaſion to ...ſs, without thus publicly and ſolemnly ex...ſſing their attachment to the conſtitution ...d government of their country, and as ...ey hold themſelves reſponſible to their ...nſtituents, their conſciences, & their God, ... is their determination by all their exerti...s to repel every attempt to alenate the af...ctions of the people from the government, ...o highly injurious to the honour, ſafety, and ...dependence of the United States.

We are happy, ſince our ſentiments on the ...bject are in perfect union with yours, in ...is public manner to declare that we believe ...e conduct of the government has been juſt ...d impartial to foreign nations, and that ...oſe internal regulations which have been ...ſtabliſhed for the preſervation of peace, are ... their nature proper, and have been fairly ...ecuted.

And we are equally happy in poſſeſſing an ...entire confidence in your abilities and exerti...ns in your ſtation, to maintain untarniſhed, ...e honour, preſerve the peace, and ſupport ...e independence of our country; to acquire ...nd eſtabliſh which, in connection with your ...llow citizens, has been the virtuous effort ...f a part of your life.

To aid you in the honorable and arduous ...ertions, as it is our duty, ſo it ſhall be our ...aithful endeavour.—And we flatter our ſelves ...ir, that the proceedings of the preſent ſeſ...on of Congreſs will manifeſt to the world, ...hat although the United States love peace, ...hey will be independent.—That they are ...incere in their declarations to be juſt to the ...rench, and all other nations, and expect the ...ame in return.

If a ſenſe of juſtice, a love of moderation ...nd peace ſhall influence their councils, ...which we ſincerely hope, we ſhall have juſt ...grounds to expect, peace and amity between ...he United States and all nations will be ...preſerved.

But if we are ſo unfortunate, as to experi...nce injuries from any foreign power, and ...he ordinary methods by which differences ...are amicably adjuſted between nations ſhall ...be rejected.—The *determination* "not to ſur...render in any manner the rights of the go...vernment," being ſo inſeparably connected with the dignity, intereſt and independence of our country, ſhall by us, be ſteadily and inviolably ſupported.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Vice Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate

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To which the PRESIDENT made the follow...ing REPLY.

Mr. Vice Preſident, and
Gentlemen of the Senate.

It would be an affectation in me, to diſſemble the pleaſure I feel, in receiving this kind ad...dreſs.

My long experience of the wiſdom, fortitude, and patriotiſm, of the Senate of the U. States, enhances, in my eſtimation, the value of thoſe obliging expreſſions, of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the paſt, and an affecting encouragement to conſtancy and perſeverance in future.

Our ſentiments appear to be ſo entirely in uniſon, that I cannot but believe them to be the rational reſult of the underſtandings, and the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the preſent ſtate of the nation. While ſuch principles and affections prevail, they will form an indiſſoluble bond of union, and as a ſure pledge, that our country has no eſſential injury to apprehend, from any portentious appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence we may reſt aſſured, that while we reiterate with ſincerity our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminiſhed, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarniſhed, by any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, May 19.

The Speaker informed the Houſe that he had received a communication from the department of State, containing ſundry Documents preferred to by the Preſident in his Speech to both Houſes, numbered from 1 to 18. He proceeded to read No. 1, viz.

1. A letter from General Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Dec. 20 '96, giving an account of his arrival at Bourdeaux —of his journey from thence to Paris, in which, from the badneſs of the roads, he broke three wheels of his carriage—of the ill treatment he received from M. Delacroix, &c. He remarks that it is not ſurpriſing that the French Republic have refuſed to receive him, ſince they have diſmiſſed no leſs than *thirteen* foreign Miniſters, and ſince they have been led to believe by a late Emigrant, that the United States was of no greater conſequence to them than the Republics of Genoa or Geneva. He alſo mentions, that it ſeemed to be the opinion in France that much depended upon the election of the Preſident, as one of the candidates was conſidered as a friend of England, and the other as devoted to France. The people of France, he obſerves, have been greatly deceived, with reſpect to the United States, by miſrepreſentations, being led to believe, that the people and government have different views; but, adds he, any attempt to divide the people from the government, ought to be to the People of the United States, the *ſignal for rallying*—Gen. Pinckney ſeveral times mentions Mr. Monroe in this letter with great reſpect, and ſays that before his arrival the Directory had been very cool towards him, but ſince that time, they had renewed their civilities to him.

2. Is a report of Major-General Mountflorence to General Pinckney, dated Dec. 18, 1796, on the ſubject of American veſſels brought prizes into the ports of France.

3. Extract of a letter from General Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, January 16, 1797, in which he mentions the diſtreſſed ſituation of American citizens, arrived in the ports of France, who were immediately thrown into priſon, and could not be releaſed, until an order was got from the American Miniſter, counterſigned by the French Miniſter of Foreign affairs; and no Miniſter being acknowledged there at preſent, no relief could be afforded. He however applied to M. Delacroix on their behalf, by means of his Secretary Major Rutledge, and got them attended to through the Miniſter of General Police. General Pinckney gives a further account of converſation which paſſed between his Secretary and M. Delacroix, on the ſubject of quitting Paris, in which he told him he muſt do ſo, or be liable to the operation of the Police laws: but refuſed to commit his orders to writing. He mentions Barras's anſwer to Monroe's addreſs, as a curious production, but ſays it was not particularly calculated as anſwer to what was ſaid by Mr. Monroe, as he had it prepared, and was unacquainted with what would be ſaid by Mr. Monroe.

4. Extract of a letter from General Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amſterdam, Feb. 18, informing him, that having had official notice, to quit the French Republic, he had gone to Amſterdam.

5. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amſterdam, March 5, in which he obſerves, that before he left Paris, it was rumoured that the Dutch were determined to treat American veſſels in the ſame manner as the French had done.—He now believes that the French wiſhed them to do ſo, as he had lately received intelligence, that the Dutch had objected to do this, alledging that it would be a great injury to them, as they ſhould then loſe their trade with this country, and if ſo, they would be deprived of furniſhing that ſupport to the French, which they then gave them. France acquieſed, becauſe ſhe ſaw it was for her intereſt; and having 25,000 troops in Batavia, it was generally known, they could do what they pleaſed with that country.

6. Extract of a letter from Major-General Mountflorence to General Pinckney, dated Paris, Feb. 14, mentioning the capture of a veſſel from Boſton, and another from Baltimore, by an American citizen on board a privateer; adding that an American citizen, of this claſs are continually wiſhing for more rigorous laws againſt American commerce.

7. Extract of a letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated Paris, Feb. 21, giving an account of two more American veſſels being brought into L'Orient by the ſame man, and of another veſſel taken by a French privateer.

8. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amſterdam, March 1, mentioning the capture of ſeveral American veſſels; he alſo ſpeaks of the diſagreeableneſs of his ſituation; and was of opinion that the new Third of the French Councils would determine whether this country & France were to remain at peace, or go to war. Though the former were deſirable, he wiſhed the meaſures of our government to be firm.

9. Speech of Barras, Preſident of the Directory, on Mr. Monroe's recal.

10. The degree of the Executive Directory of March 2, relative to the ſeizing of American veſſels.

11. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, Eſq. Miniſter Reſident of the United States, to the Batavian Republic, to the Secretary of State, dated at the Hague, Nov. 4 1796, giving an account of the diſpoſition of the people of that country towards this he ſtates to be friendly; and this he attributes to its being their intereſt to be ſo. This country, he remarks, is the only quarter from which they receive regular payments. He adds, however, that they have no will in oppoſition to the French Government.

12. Extract of a letter from the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Batavian Republic to the above miniſter, dated Sept. 27, '96, making it appear very deſirable that the United States ſhould join them in their common cauſe with Great Britain, reminding him of the many ſervices which they had rendered to this county.

13. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams in anſwer to the above, wherein he ſays he ſhall not omit to forward their letter to his government.

14. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to the Secretary of State, dated Hage, Feb. 17, 1797, repreſenting the French Republic as paying as little attention to other neutral powers as to the United States. He alludes to their conduct towards Hamburgh, Bremen, Copenhagen, &c

15. Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq. to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 12, 1797, to the ſame effect.

16. A letter from the Miniſter of Spain reſident in Philadelphia, to the Secretary of State, dated May 6, 1787, complaining of the injurious operation of the Britiſh Treaty againſt Spain, in three reſpects, viz as it deſtroys the doctrine of free ſhips making free goods; as it makes certain articles contraband of war, which in former treaties were not conſidered ſo; and as it gives to Great Britain a right to navigate the Miſſiſippi, which that miniſter inſiſts belonged not to us to give, as it belonged wholly to Spain before it gave the right to the United States, by the late treaty, to navigate that river.—He concludes his letter with ſaying, that the king of Spain is deſirous of harmony between the two countries, and relies upon the equality of his complaints for ſatisfaction.

17. A letter from the Secretary of State to the Spaniſh miniſter, in anſwer to the above—in which he acknowledges that the treaty lately concluded between the two countries, had proved ſatisfactory to the United States, as it put an end to a diſpute which had exiſted for many years reſpecting the navigation of Miſſiſippi, and alſo as it afforded ſatisfaction to our mercantile citizens for the capture of our ſhips and cargoes. All theſe allowed, were acts of ſubſtantial Juſtice—but all the other ſtipulations were wholly voluntary, and perfectly reciprocal. With reſpect to the three articles of complaint reſpecting the Britiſh treaty, he juſtified the ſtipulations as being juſt and conſiſtent, and ſuch as this country had a right to enter into.

18. A letter from general Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Febrtiary 1, ſtating that the day after the arrival of the news of the French General Buonaparte's ſucceſſes in Italy, he received a letter from M. Delacroix, directing him to leave Paris. Gen. Pinckney concludes this letter with obſerving, that the French ſeemed to ſpeak of this country as if it were indebted to them for Independence, and not to any exertions of our own. Our treaty with Great Britain is execrated: they wiſh us to have no connection with that country: they wiſh to deſtroy the trade of Great Britain, and they look upon us as her beſt cuſtomer.

The whole of theſe documents having been read, on motion, they were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the ſtate of the Union, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Monday, May 22.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, Mr. Dent in the chair, the ſelect committee reported the following anſwer to the Preſident's Speech.

SIR,

THE intereſting details of thoſe events, which have rendered the convention of Congreſs at this time indiſpenſable, (communicated in your Speech to both houſes) has excited in us the ſtrongeſt emotions.—Whilſt we regret the occaſion, we cannot omit to teſtify our approbation of the meaſure, and to pledge ourſelves that no conſiderations of private inconvenience, ſhall prevent, on our part, a faithful diſcharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have conſtantly hoped that the nations of Europe, whilſt deſolated by foreign wars, or convulſed by inteſtine diviſions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquility, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us; and it is now with extreme regret, we find the meaſures of the French republic tending to endanger a ſituation ſo deſirable and intereſting to our country.

Upon this occaſion we find it our duty to expreſs, in the moſt explicit manner, the ſenſations which the preſent criſis has excited, and to aſſure you of our zealous co-operation in thoſe meaſures which may appear neceſſary for our ſecurity or peace.

Although the firſt and moſt ardent wiſh of our hearts that peace may be maintained with the French republic and with all the world; yet we can never ſurrender thoſe rights which belong to us as a nation: and whilſt we view with ſatisfation the wiſdom, dignity and moderation, which have marked the meaſures of the ſupreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, complaints and jealouſies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its miniſter. No attempts to wound our rights as a ſovereign ſtate will eſcape the notice of our conſtituents: they will be felt with indignation, and repelled with the deciſion which ſhall convince the world that we are not a degraded people, that we can never ſubmit to the demands of a foreign power, without examination, and without diſcuſſion.

Knowing as we do the ... by the people of the United ... government, we cannot ... our indignation at the ſen... by the Preſident of the ... of France, in his Speech to ... the United States. Such ... diſcover the imperfect ... France poſſeſſe of the real ... conſtituents. An attempt ... people of the United ... vernment, is an attempt to ... from themſelves; and altho... who know not the genius ... may have conceived the pro... emiſſaries may attempt the ... the united efforts of our fellow ... convince the world of its im...

Happy would it have been ... actions diſcloſed in your ... had never taken place, or ... have been concealed. Senſi... we feel the wound which ... we think with you, that ... nor intereſts of the United ... repetition or advances for ... and we are happy to learn ... tempts at negociation will be ... nor can we too ſtrongly expreſs our ſincere deſire that an accommodation may take place on terms compatible with the honour, intereſt and honour of our nation. Fully however impreſſed with the uncertainty of the reſult, we ſhall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavourable events which may occur, and to extricate ourſelves from the conſequences with all the ſkill we poſſeſs, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of this government has been juſt and impartial with foreign nations, that the laws for the preſervation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed, the repreſentatives of the people do not heſitate to declare, that they will give their moſt cordial ſupport to the execution of meaſures ſo deliberately and uprightly eſtabliſhed.

The many intereſting ſubjects which you have recommended to our conſideration, and which are ſo ſtrongly enforced by this momentous occaſion, will receive every attention which their importance demands, and we truſt that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations; every inſinuation will be repelled which is derogatory to the honour and independence of our country.

Permit us in offering this addreſs, to expreſs our ſatisfaction at your promotion to the firſt office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotiſm which have placed you in this diſtinguiſhed ſituation, will enable you to diſcharge its various duties with ſatisfaction to yourſelf, and advantage of our common country.

A member ſuggeſted the idea of uſing a term, leſs ſtrong than the report contained —it was to ſubſtitute ſenſibility for indignation—which he judged would produce leſs irritation, a circumſtance to be avoided as much as poſſible on the preſent occaſion.

[This amendment was under conſideration when our laſt accounts left the ſeat of government.]

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 15.

DURING the laſt three days, public prayers have been put up in all the churches and chapels of this city and ſuburbs for the ſucceſs of the Imperial army; from which we are inclined to augur a continuation of the war, though our hopes of peace are not entirely vaniſhed.

Prince Nicholas Eſterhazy has ſet out from this city for the Italian army; he carries with him 12,000 ducats, a part of a ſubſcription raiſed here to be diſtributed by the Archduke Charles among the ſoldiers, according to their merits.

Several officers of the Italian army, who have been guilty of miſconduct, have been rigorouſly puniſhed by the Archduke; but it is not true that any have been hanged.

Great quantity of heavy artillery has been ſent to the Italian army. Twenty thouſand men of the new raiſed Hungarian troops will go to the army on the Rhine, and a corps of reſerve of 12,000 men will be formed from the recruits of Gallicia, &c.

LONDON, April ...

LAST night arrived the Hamburgh mail due laſt Sunday. We have only time to make ſome ſhort extracts from our private correſpondence; which is ſo full that it confirms the accounts we have already given of the ſincere diſpoſition of the Emperor of Ruſſia towards the ... determined reſolution to ... of Pruſſia either from taking ... the French; or from carrying ... into effect of ſecuring ... Hanover.

"It is a certain fact, that the Emperor of Ruſſia has ordered a declaration to be delivered on his part of the ... purporting, that if ... ſhould form any cloſer connection with the French Republic, or ...

political ruling to impair the Germanic constitution, and to dismember the provinces, and especially the Ecclesiastical States of Germany, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias would find himself obliged to accede to the coalition, and to put in motion an army of 200,000 men."

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The address of President Adams, to the Congress of the United States, is such as was expected from the known firmness and patriotism of the man. On this trying occasion, the communication was expected with impatience, and has been read with uncommon satisfaction. The decisive tone with which the President speaks of the indignities offered to American nation by the French Directory, and the necessity of vindicating the honor of the country, will meet the wishes and the support of all true friends of the United States.

This message, reinforced with the sentiments of Gov. Wolcott, another tried veteran in the cause of his country, and who was hand and hand with President Adams, during the storm of the American Revolution will animate the friends and silence the foes of our independence. America has borne long and patiently the injuries of a treacherous government; and the time is come to "Stiffen the sinews; summon up the strength."

No address from the Executive ever met with more cordial approbation—none could be better timed. It is remarked, on all quarters, that is purely AMERICAN—it breathes the spirit of independence, and comprehends the just principles of policy—a policy that *courts peace, pursues justice*, but *spurns the claims of foreign nations*.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated May 7.

"An expedition of some magnitude was formed against Porto Rico, about a fortnight ago, by the British admiral and general from Martinique.—They carried with them several ships of the line, some frigates, and a great many transports and small vessels. After having effected a landing at Cangrejos, erected batteries within gunshot of the bridge and bombarded the out works in the neighborhood of St. Christophers, so effectually as to demolish the formidable batteries. They suddenly relinquished the enterprize, & embarked last Sunday morning, after leaving behind their artillery, ammunition, provisions, baggage, &c. &c. This retreat was sudden and unexpected, and has disappointed many.

The failure of this expedition cannot be explained satisfactorily, but I believe it was occasioned by defective intelligence respecting the strength of the fortifications and a want of troops, as they took with them scarcely 3000 men. The English lost 100 men killed and wounded, and as many more by desertion. The Spaniards had 500 men killed in the different engagements. This business has been badly conducted on the part of the English.

Pittsburgh, June 10.

The County Court met here on Monday last, on Tuesday the Court and Grand Jury joined together, when the following Toasts, drawn up by a Committee of the Grand Jury, were drank.

The President of the United States.

The Vice President and Senate of the United States—may they continue to act with the firmness which has ever distinguished them.

The present Congress—may they convince surrounding nations of their fixed resolution to support the Dignity and Independence of their country.

The American People—may the love of Order and obedience to the Laws, evince the superiority of their government.

The Mount Vernon Farmer—God bless him.

General Pinckney—the firm American.

The State of Pennsylvania.

The infant Navy of the United States.

May we ever detest the wretch who would separate the People from their Government.

The Independence of the United States—what the perseverance of American courage acquired it *will* preserve.

Liberty—we have not broken the chains of avowed Oppression to resign ourselves to the grasp of insidious Friendship.

National Sovereignty—the Man or the Nation is equally enslaved whether drawn from the pursuit of duty and right by *passion*, or by *power*.

Equal right—To do justice to all, we must require it from all.

Peace—while it can be maintained with *honour* and *safety*.

Volunteer by the Foreman of the Grand Jury.

National Dignity with Peace, if possible, but at all event. National Dignity.

In the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, March Term, 1797.

Breeches vs Smallclothes } *Trespass, vi et armis.*

(Continued from our last.)

Smallclothes in his defence alledged that in the use of terms there was no right by prescription. The custom of the day makes the law—usus, penes quem, jus est & norma loquendi. *That he had been born and bred in the family of Darby M'Faddyn of Philadelphia, was true, but though it was illiberal to object to a man on account of his parentage, yet he felt himself out of the reach of the opprobrium by not being hurt by it; it would no doubt be added further that M'Faddyn the taylor, was of what are called the Scotch Irish; and that it is amongst these in Pennsylvania that the term Smallclothes has received countenance, and been brought into vogue. But national reflections are at all times to be avoided.*

With regard to the recent origin of his name, it is implied in every improvement, *that it was* new, *and could be no just ground of exception.*

That taking up the matter on elementary principles, the term smallclothes had reason on its side. Breeches is the vesture of the britch; *and the approach of sound in these words, forms a cacophonia, to the ear; it is avoided in the Scottish dialect in some degree, by pronouncing it breeks. But the Scotch Irish have mended the matter by throwing aside the unseemingly word altogether, and saying smallclothes. (The decision of the Court in our next.)*

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT *the corner of the* DIAMOND *in Market Street, and opposite the sign of the Waggon, has just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a General Assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1797.

CUT NAILS.

THE *subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. It performs the business in such an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himself it will prove a very valuable acquisition to this western country, as he will be able to supply those who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different sizes, at a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are superior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.*

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of these excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the Yough Forge, near Connell's Ville, on Saturday the 20th inst. a Grey* MARE, *about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half or 15 hands high, she has a long switch tail, paces and trots, and has a small collar mark lately done. Whoever takes up said Mare and returns her to the subscriber, or gives information where she is so that he may get her, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. It is supposed she is making for the south branch of Potowmack.*

ISAAC MEARS.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

In the year 1780, John Reynolds going down the Ohio river, was killed by the Indians; a short time after Col. Thomas Campbell found the body and a number of papers belonging to the deceased, the papers he gave to some person in this town, who promised to take care of them for the heirs, but since that period nothing has been heard of the papers. The subscriber, son of the said John Reynolds, takes this method of informing the person in whose hands said papers were lodged that he is now in Pittsburgh, and will continue there for two or three weeks, in order to receive them—he believes they can be of no use to any person but the heirs of his father's estate.

WILLIAM M'KEE REYNOLDS.

June 8, 1797.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that the deeds of the land belonging to Charles Baker's estate is in the hands of long Thomas M'Kee, and that I have given him a deed of conveyance. This is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said deeds, as I am not able to make them good to him.

MARY BAKER.

May 15, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, about the 14th of May last, from the borough of Pittsburgh, a dark iron grey HORSE, of a bluish shade, 5 years old this spring, about 13 hands and an half high, racks and trots, a lofty carriage, a short switch tail, main trimmed hanging to the left side, shod all round, has no mark perceivable, but his singular colour and figure renders him remarkable. Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall have Ten Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen, and the thief brought to justice the above reward, paid by

JOHN CRAWFORD.

June 6, 1797.

Came to the subscriber's ferry on the west side of the Allegheny river on the 3d day of May last, a brown Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, the off eye wall'd, a blaze in his face, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

June 3, 1797.

Whereas I have given three promissory notes under my hand and seal, dated the 29th of November last, two of them for 50l. each, and one for 100l. payable at three separate times, to a certain Robert Hunter of Westmoreland county, for a tract of land, but I have good reason to believe that he cannot make me a sufficient title to said land, I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or either of them, as I am determined not to pay them until I am secured in the title of said land.

FREDERICK BYER, jun.

May 18, 1797.

The subscriber has laid off a TOWN upon Mahoning, at the Cuscusky Fields, the Lots of which he now offers for sale at Twelve Dollars each. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of entering for a Lot, and the remainder when the deed is made out, which he expects will be in the month of August next. A lottery will be held in Pittsburgh for a preference in the lots, of which notice will be given in the Pittsburgh Gazette. Each lot is 60 feet in front, and 140 feet deep. The first purchaser who builds a house in said Town two stories high, 20 feet by 18, shall receive one lot gratis.

Tickets may be had of Adamson Tannehill, esq. in Pittsburgh, Robert Galbraith, esq. in Pitt township, Joseph Cook, merchant, in Greensburgh, and by the subscriber at West Newton on Yough river. I have appointed Moses Ford my agent.

JOSEPH L. FINLEY.

June 6, 1797.

N. B. Out Lots will be furnished to purchasers.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, situated on the south fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redstone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which is meadow of the first quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tolerable repair, with boulting cloths, and every thing compleat for merchant work. There is on the premises a neat Frame Store House. The situation for collecting grain and the sale of goods is equal, if not superior to any in the western country. The purchaser will be allowed a credit for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Messrs. A. & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authorised to make sale of the same.

KISSAM & STITH.

April, 1797.

By Yesterday's Ma

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

The President of the United Sta nominated

General CHARLES COTESW PINCKNEY, of South Carolina,

FRANCIS DANA, Chief Justice State of Massachusetts, and

General JOHN MARSHALL, of V to be, jointly and severally, envoys e dinary and ministers plenipotentiary French Republic.

On Wednesday the British Packet C arrived at New York, with the mai Falmouth, which she left on 16th A The latest papers by the packet are 11th April. The substance of all that portant to this country, is—a confir of the account of the defeat of the duke Charles, in which 13,000 Au were killed and wounded, after an ac several days, on the last of which days naparte being reinforced, he cau total rout, and took possession of Tri several other important posts, with quantites of arms, stores, &c. The himself was a prisoner, but was soon ed. General Massena's bravery adde liancy to the successes of the French Both armies on the Rhine were form but no hostilities had commenced. Hammond was to be expedited to the of Vienna, by royal mandate, for the pose of begging the Emperor to i Great Britain in his negociation for with France. Mr Pitt had given notic the Imperial Loan was postponed un success of this negociation should be k —in consequence of which 3 per cen sols rose to 52 1-2.

A bill has been brought forward in t nate for prohibiting the exportation o and military stores of any kind. A not yet come down to the House of R sentatives, we suppose it is not yet pas

The Commissioners appointed under the with Great Britain, proceeded, on Th last, to choose the fifth commissioner by and the votes being between Mr. Am Mr. Guillemard, the latter was chosen.

The Senate have confirmed the nomi of John Q. Adams, as minister to the C Berlin, 17 to 12.

NEW-YORK, MAY 29.

The defeat of Prince CHARLES comes ous ways—a letter from Waterford, re in this city on Friday, dated April 12, tions it, and that Vienna was in a conf tion in consequence of it—our late arrival Bourdeaux also mentions it. Commoti Ireland increase.

It was reported in London, that the fleet had sailed, all but two ships, with 40,000 troops, supposed for Halifax, West Indies, in spite of lord Bridport's lance—and that they had been out three

BOSTON, May 27.

Captain Shepards from Guadaloup forms that *Victor Hughes*, the well k *guardian* of American property, lay d rous ill of a fever at that place, and when he came away, it was reported b general's phyficians, that he would n it—*May his last moments be comfortabl*

STRAYED, *or rather supposed to be from the commons of Pittsburgh, on of Nov. last, a black mare colt, 2 years present, with a small star in her face, some malicious person was branded last the off side, with the letter R. near th of her tail, not very perceivable. Whoev turns said colt to the subscriber, or gi formation where she may be found, so t may get her again, shall have Six Dolla ward and reasonable charges, and if Four Dollars for the Theif, if found, so t may be prosecuted for the same.*

MARK DE

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

The noted BULL

NONPAREIL,

WILL *be kept for the remaining part season, at the farm of John M at the two mile run, from Pittsburgh, Monogahela river, at the low price of shillings.*

Nonpareil scorns to build his worth long train of ancestors, though he can bo the noted old Nonpareil, and the blood Cherry circulates in the veins of his grand His strength and activity will justify his ch ter, and his issue has evinced the stock whence he sprang.

GEO. HARTSHOR

Forks of Yough, June 9, 1797.

...ty Dollars Reward.

...AWAY from the ſubſcriber on ... the 8 h inſtant, three indented ...ch ſervant men, of the following ...riptions, WILLIAM HEYMI...K, by trade a painter, about 5 ... 10 inches high, a middle aged ..., pretty well made, ſomewhat at...ed to company, brown complexi... had on and took with him a ſhort ...wn coat and overalls, alſo a tolera... good long blue coat, and yellow ...imer waiſtcoat and breeches; he ...e time ago bored his ears, one of ...ich has been materially injured by ... weight of lead attached to it: he ...ars his hair tied.

...WILLIAM HAMMIS, by trade a ...ckſmith, but profeſſes the locksmith ...nch particularly, a robuſt, well ...le man, not exceeding 25 years of ..., very much inclined to idleneſs and ...aking, marked with the ſmall pox, ...a brown complexion, ſhort hair, ...orbidding look, he uſually wore ...en at work a ſhort coat and overalls ... in all probability he will change ...m, having a number of good cloaths

...PETER SMITH, by trade a com... blackſmith, a ſhort corpulent ..., very full faced, in whoſe mouth ...l the pipe ever be ſeen when ſtrik... on the anvil, or blowing the bel...s, he uſually wore a large flat ...wned hat, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, ...ark complexion, ſhort hair.

The aforeſaid ſervants have been ...n travelling towards Greenſburgh. The above reward will be paid to ... perſon or perſons who will appre...nd and ſecure the ſaid ſervants in ... goal in the ſtate, or elſewhere, or ... proportion for any of them, and if ...livered in Pittſburgh, reaſonable ...arges, paid by

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat againſt ...granting a patent to Chriſtian Liſnet, on ...warrant dated 3d of September 1785, ...r a tract of land in Waſhington county, ...edging, that he the ſaid Campbell hath an ...der Virginia certificate for the ſame. The ...ſt Monday in October next is appointed ...r a hearing of the parties on this caveat, ...irty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

...ohn Lukens, Eſquire, } Surveyor General. }

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former ...tation, I therefore appoint the firſt Mon...y in December next for a hearing of the ...id parties, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either ...f the above citations, the firſt Monday in ...ecember next is therefore appointed for a ...earing of the ſaid parties, or any others ...tereſted or concerned in the above caveat, ...x months notice, at leaſt, being given in ...he Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months ...otice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Francis Liſnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire, } Surveyor General. }

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the firſt Monday in December next, for a hearing of the ſaid parties, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade road in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greenſburgh, a negro ſlave named TOM GADDEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin overalls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe, and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoever tak s up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by me.

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. *tf,*

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has removed his STORE from the mouth of Turtle creek to the houſe occupied by John Reed, the corner of the Diamond, and near the Court and Market houſe, where he has a general aſſortment of GOODS, for ſale on moderate terms for caſh or country produce. Thoſe indebted to him will pleaſe to make payment.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittſburgh, May 17, 1797.

N. B. A few good Kentucky Boats for ſale, apply as above

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Choppers and Grubbers

wanted in Beaver creek ſettlement, to make Sixty Thouſand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the ſame this ſpring fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Caſh or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to ſix dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour neceſſary in clearing; and the workmen will be ſupplied with good proviſions, or the prices will be increaſed if they prefer ſupplying themſelves with proviſions Alſo Ten or more ſmart active Axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this ſeaſon, and the enſuing ſummer, and ſupplies of good proviſions. Any perſons chuſing to engage on theſe terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Bready's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the ſubſcriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. 2m

Weegee Townſhip,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the ſecond townſhip and ſecond range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Townſhip. Fourteen families are already ſettled in this townſhip, and more are preparing to eſtabliſh there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Eglinton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Wheln, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſame, and to receive propoſals for the whole of this valuable Townſhip.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Weſtern Territory of the United States.

Grammar School.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable, may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Lands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennſylvania Population Company, have purchaſed, of the State of Pennſylvania, ſeveral large and valuable Tracts of Land, lying in the triangle of Preſqu'iſle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Allegheny river, and having had the ſaid tracts ſurveyed and divided into 500 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Eſq. alſo one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and alſo with excluſive powers to diſpoſe of a large tract of land to ſettlers; and having appointed Thomas Reeſe, William Power, and Ennion Williams, Eſqrs. their agents for diſpoſing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agreeably to ſuch directions as they may receive.

The ſaid Colt will reſide at Preſqu'iſle on Lake Erie, the ſaid Reeſe at Preſqu'iſle, the ſaid Power at Cuſſewago creek, and ſaid Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, where they will keep their reſpective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual ſettlers and families, who come to reſide in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, reſpectively, may be informed of thoſe terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts ſhewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to uſeful mechanicks who firſt apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of proviſions, implements, &c. are laid in to be ſold on reaſonable terms to perſons ſettling on the lands, which the Company have to diſpoſe of.

The lands are good, the ſoil rich, the climate healthy, and they poſſeſs many advantages from water communication.

For further particulars, thoſe who are inclined to treat for any part of the ſame, are referred to the agents aforeſaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Preſident.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

Wanted, as an Aſſiſtant

Teacher in the Pittſburgh Academy, a perſon who reads and ſpells the Engliſh language with accuracy, writes a fair hand, and is well acquainted with Arithmetic and the practical branches of the Mathematics. It will be alſo neceſſary that he produce teſtimonials of his qualifications as a teacher, and a perſon of good character.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 23d inſtant, an indented ſervant man named John Fordice, a German, about 33 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, had on when he went away a dreſs in every reſpect that of a ſoldier. He took with him two ruffled ſhirts, a white waiſtcoat, and a pair of white overalls, is fond of ſtrong drink, & when intoxicated very talkative, is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Baltimore. Whoever ſecures him in any jail ſhall have the above reward.

CLAI WELLS.

May 26, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Juſtices Executions, Summonſes warrants, &c. for ſale at this Prniting Office.

Holland Company Lands.

THE ſubſcribers being concerned in the ſettlement of a large and valuable body of lands for the Holland Company, are prepared to offer liberal terms to actual ſettlers.

Theſe lands are ſituate principally on the waters of French and Cuſſewago creeks, in the county of Allegheny, and extend northward within ten miles of Preſqu'iſle. The whole is divided into tracts of about 400 acres, a part of each tract will be given to ſettlers gratis, and an additional part ſold at a low rate and on long payments. A liberal ſupply of proviſions will be given on credit to thoſe who may require them.

Cuſſewago (or Meadville) ſituate on French creek, at its junction with Cuſſewago creek (and about 100 miles north from Pittſburgh, and 40 ſouth from Preſqu'iſle) contains at this time about 50 dwelling houſes, as alſo an excellent griſt and ſaw mill, and a number more ſaw mills are expected to be raiſed in different parts of the country this ſummer.

From the many advantages for trade and of ſoil and climate, thoſe who are deſirous of becoming landholders on eaſy terms, will find it their intereſt to ſettle in this country.

For further particulars apply to either of the ſubſcribers at Cuſſewago (or Meadville) or in its neighbourhood.

SAMUEL B. FOSTER.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

Cuſſewago, May 1, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the 27th of April laſt, a black Horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder I. G. a white ſpot on the ſame ſide under the collar, a blaze in his face, and a lump between his noſtrils, had been ſhod all round with ſteel toed ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES M'CUTCHEN, Diſtiller.

Came to the plantation

of the ſubſcriber living near Hill's mill on Redſtone creek, Fayette county, and Franklin townſhip, a dark bay Horſe, 15 or 16 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, ſhod all round, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS LENNING.

April 20, 1797.

Entered with the ſub-

ſcriber woodranger for the couty of Allegheny, a dark bay Mare, 5 or 6 years old, ſhe trots, no brand or ear mark, ſhe is docked, and has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

May 22, 1797.

Was Found,

ON the 16th inſtant, in the Monongahela river, a little below Henderſon's Ferry, a Croſscut SAW. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges may have it again, by applying to JOHN MILLER, next door but one to ſaid Ferry.

Pittſburgh, May 24, 1797.

N. B. Was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 9th inſt. near the ſame place where the ſaw was found, a ſmall raft of Fence Rails.—Any perſon who will give information either of the thief or rails, ſhall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.